21. "Source" in this series is obviously an S.I.S. Agent; I cannot find that any further information about him has been passed by S.I.S. to S.O.E.

S.O.E. has no Agent named "DRAKE", but "DOULIN" might be DOUBLEIN, the real name of SPROUT, who was dropped to MARROW on the 9th March 1943 and was arrested on landing.

22. In fact only three Agents were dropped on 9.III.43 all to MARROW - SPROUT, SEAKALE and KOHLRABI. None of these was a woman, but a woman CHICORY had been dropped to CATARRH on 13.II.43. She was an M.I.19 Agent, and S.O.E. has no further information about her, which is natural. If HOCKEY and TENNIS (dropped to MARROW on 18.II.43) and PARSLEY and RADISH (dropped to CATARRH on 16.II.43) are included, the eight Agents are accounted for as being those dropped to CATARRH and MARROW during February and March 1943. Before that time the last Agents dropped to either of these Reception Committees had been in October 1942.

23. Finally the password "I am a friend of Marius" had in fact been given to:

KOHLRABI SPROUT	dropped to MARROW 9.III.43.
MUSTARD	dropped with BROCCOLI to TURNIP 28.II.42.
CRESS	dropped to LETTUCE on 29.II.42 and arrested on landing in all probability
RADISH	dropped to CATARRH with PARSLEY A on 16.II.43.

24. The inference from this S.I.S. information is that both CATARRH and MARROW/KALE Organisations had been fully penetrated by mid-February 1942 at the latest.

S.O.E. has no information from S.I.S. as to the S.I.S. Agents who were dropped on 24.III.43 and 23.VI.43 from the same aircraft as dropped stores to CATARRH but at difference points, both of which aircraft failed to return.

C. CONCLUSIONS:

1. PHASE A: ORGANISATION

I think that the critical date is that of the capture and death of MARROW and his W/T Operator i.e., 8th or 9th November 1942, which, upon the evidence now available, I conclude was due to D/F. It is not known what, if any, documents were captured with these Agents. CUCUMBER supposes in his Signal of 27.XI.42 that only the Signals sent out on the day of the casualty fell into Enemy hands, but I find it difficult to accept that the traffic could have been carried on without the past Signals being kept for reference.

There is no evidence that MARROW was arrested through denunciation or other treachery.

2. Up to this date, the end of November 1942, I think that the MARROW Organisation was intact and with it KALE, CAULIFLOWER, the two CUCUMBERS, the three TOMATOES, the three CELERYS, MANGOLD and PUMPKIN.

But at the end of November, 29.XI.42, CHIVE with CRESS went down to a LETTUCE committee for KALE and was arrested on landing, and on 14.I.43 CUCUMBER B, a KALE W/T channel was under control, and from that time on there is ample evidence that all the Phase A sets were under Enemy Control. Therefore at some time during December 1942 the whole MARROW - KALE Organisation fell into the hands of the Enemy.

3. If these assumptions be correct then LETTUCE or at any rate his Reception Committee was intact on 24th. September (when KALE and CAULIFLOWER went down to it) and in the hands of the Enemy by 29th. November (when CHIVE and CRESS went down) but these dates can be narrowed further, because, up to 17th. November, KALE was using TRUMPET, LETTUCE W/T Operator to report the casualty of MARROW.

4. The most probable hypothesis which fits these facts is that, through the arrest of MARROW and his W/T Operator, the Enemy found documents which put them on the track of KALE; and that KALE himself led the Enemy unwittingly to the LETTUCE Organisation, when, no doubt because KALE had lost his W/T connection, he went back to LETTUCE to avail himself of TRUMPET.

It is quite in accordance with what is known of Enemy methods that KALE should for a time be allowed to remain in liberty, in the hope that his surveillance would yield a higher dividend than his immediate arrest, as, indeed, on this hypothesis, it did.

Whether KALE himself was caught as the result of CHIVE and/or CRESS giving information to the Enemy, or as the result of the surveillance of himself, it is not possible to conclude.

5. Once KALE, or indeed any of his important assistants was in Enemy hands, it is easy to understand how rapidly the penetration spread. For it is certain that most, if not all, of the captured Agents gave all the information they could to the Enemy, and, I think, continued to collaborate with him.

6. SABOTAGE ORGANISATIONS

It was through this initial capture I conclude, that the CATAREN Organisation was broken up, as I think it was at the latest by February 1943.

7. It was also by the same means that the Enemy was I think enabled via LETTUCE to apprehend BROADBEAN and COLF on their arrival to a PARSNIP Committee in February as, I think, happened. In spite of considerable evidence to the contrary in the BROADBEAN/COLF traffic, I think that it was under control from the outset.

8. How ENGINE who descended in February 1943 to what should have been an entirely independent Committee, TURNIP, was caught was, I think, probably through BROCCOLI, who had preceded him in November 1942 to TURNIP, but was a KALE W/T Operator.

It may be however that the rot started with BROCCOLI, because he went down to a Committee whose Organiser on the evidence of CARROT was perhaps in Enemy hands as early as May. I am inclined however to believe that it was the other way round, and that the penetration spread out from the capture of KALE and the whole of his organisation.

9. As to LEEK there is little evidence, but I conclude that he would not survive long after LACROSSE went down to CATAREN in April 1943 for him, if indeed LEEK had survived as long.

10. The position with regard to SPINACH, PARSNIP and POTATO is very obscure see Appendix VI. Up to the report by POTATO of SPINACH's arrest on 2.IV.43 of which there is some evidence from S.O.E. reception of his Signal of that date, one is strongly inclined to regard all these Agents as being intact. But POTATO sent these Signals through EBENEZER, CATAREN's W/T Operator, and I find it difficult to believe that that Organisation was intact as late as April 1943. I can find no wholly satisfactory explanation of this story, but I think that it would be wrong on the strength of it to reject the strong evidence of control before that date. I am inclined to regard the whole of the SPINACH story as being controlled by the Enemy.

11. The fact that the BROADBEAN line has been kept open is, in my view, explicable by the known desire of the Enemy to get as many Agents as he can into this country. This suggests that he has considerable knowledge of the VIC line through France, but has not yet decided to close it.

12. I regard ANTON and SERGEANT as being both examples of an attempt by the Enemy to get information from this country by means of returning Agents. It may be that both were innocent dupes: indeed I am inclined to think that they were. The arrest of ANTON in Paris was, I think, fortuitous, and was no doubt due to lack of liaison between the S.D. in Holland and in France. Once arrested, ANTON would not be safe for the Enemy to use again, especially if he were innocent.

13. The part played by the German Agent de WILDE was not, I think, a large one, although it is conceivable that it was through contacting J. de BEER with whom de WILDE is now known to have been friendly that KALE fell into Enemy hands. But on the whole, I prefer the explanation of KALE's arrest which I have already given.

14. It follows from the above reasoning that the whole of the Phase A, Sabotage and Escape Organisation of S.O.E. in Holland was in Enemy hands at the beginning of 1943, and that all the traffic has since been controlled by the Enemy, and that every Agent sent to a Reception Committee during this year has immediately fallen into his hands.

15. The cause of this disaster was initially the capture of important Agents who could and did give the Enemy extensive information. The rapidity with which the Enemy was enabled to act was due to the system of Reception Committees.

16. As the facts are known at present, there is no justification for assuming a leakage of information from S.O.E. or Dutch H.Q. The possibility of such leakage cannot of course be excluded, but it would in my view be quite wrong to adopt this hypothesis when the losses are fully explicable, as the facts at present are known, by events which occurred in the Field.

[illegible] Table of Distribution of Agents [illegible] Cells.

[illegible] Code Name: [illegible]
Operation: [illegible]

[illegible] Code Name: [illegible]
Operation: [illegible]

AREA		[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1. [illegible]	[illegible]									
2. [illegible]	[illegible]									
3. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]	- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. [illegible]	[illegible]	- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. [illegible]	[illegible]									
10. [illegible]	[illegible]									
11. [illegible]	[illegible]									
12. [illegible]	[illegible]									
13. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						
14. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						
15. [illegible]	[illegible]									
16. [illegible]	[illegible]									
17. [illegible]	[illegible]									

[illegible] DOCKS AS [illegible] OF [illegible] TO DATE. Shortly before this report [illegible] is and closed [illegible] in deep [illegible].

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPENDIX III

DUTCH RESISTANCE AGENTS IN THE FIELD

No.	NAME	DATE OF JOINING	IN THE FIELD	OPERATIONAL CODE
1.	T. E. ARCOLA R.N. ARNOLDUS Pieter Arnoldus Alias ARNOLDUS Pieter Code Name "DIRK"	15 Jul 42	9 Mar 43	[illegible]
2.	" ARNOLDUS ARNOLDUS Leonardus VAN GILLER Willem "LEO"	28 May 41	28 Mar 42	[illegible]
3.	" VAN DAEL DUCHIAUX Cornelia Carel VAN VOEN Pieter "[illegible]"	23 Jun 42	16 Feb 43	PARSLEY A
4.	" BERGAN BERGAN TEEN BATER K.J.A. PHIPPS, Frederik "[illegible]" "[illegible]"	18 Jun 42	24 Sep 42	[illegible]
5.	" DE BLANK DE BOER Oscar Willem DE BOER Oscar "[illegible]"	18 Jan 43	21 May 43	[illegible]
6.	" [illegible] BOEGHART Pieter Cornelis VERSTRATEN Pieter "[illegible]"	28 Sep 42	9 Mar 43	[illegible]
7.	" BOURGONDIE BOUCHER (BOUCHER) Joseph LOOMEIJER Evert "[illegible]"	23 May 42	26 Jun 42	[illegible]
8.	" [illegible] BAATSEN Arnoldus Albert BAATSEN "[illegible]"	28 May 41	27 Mar 42	[illegible]
9.	" VAN DER [illegible] VAN DER [illegible] Klaas [illegible] Klaas "[illegible]"	24 Sep 42	16 Feb 43	[illegible]
10.	" [illegible] [illegible] Johannes Jan [illegible] Jan [illegible] "[illegible]"	3 Mar 42	22 Jun 42	[illegible]
11.	" [illegible] [illegible] Adriaan Klaas [illegible] Willem Hijmat "[illegible]" "[illegible]"	30 May 42	25 Sep 42	[illegible]

APPENDIX III.

No.	NAMES	DATE OF JOINING	IN THE FIELD	OPERATIONAL NAME
12.	T.N. R.R. Alias Code Name	[illegible] [illegible] Pieter [illegible] Pieter "[illegible]"	24 Sep 42	9 Mar 43	[illegible]
13.	"	DOEKA [illegible] Johannes Cornelis [illegible] Johannes "[illegible]"	18 Jan 42	27 Oct 42	[illegible] A
14.	"	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Cornelis Dirk [illegible] Arie Johannes "[illegible]" "[illegible]"	23 Mar 42	24 Sep 42	[illegible]
15.	"	[illegible] [illegible] Johan [illegible] Johan Bernard & [illegible] Johan "[illegible]"	2 Apr 43	18 Oct 43	[illegible]
16.	"	VAN [illegible] VAN [illegible] Gerald John VAN [illegible] Gerrit "JACOB"	15 Jan 42	23 Jul 42	LEEK A
17.	"	DE [illegible] DE HAAS Johannes Henricus Marie DE HAAS "TYL" "JANTJE"	2 Mar 42	19 Apr 42	POTATO
18.	"	[illegible] [illegible] Jan [illegible] Jan "[illegible]"	18 Jun 42	24 Oct 42	TOMATO B
19.	"	VAN DER [illegible] VAN [illegible] Cornelis Elisa VAN [illegible] Cornelis Elisa "OTTER"	15 Jul 42	16 Feb 43	[illegible]
20.	"	[illegible] [illegible] Roelof Christiaan [illegible] Henri Jean C Cornielle "Arie"	3 Jul 42	24 Sep 42	[illegible]
21.	"	[illegible] [illegible] Hendrik Johan [illegible] Johan "HAN"	15 Jan 42	28 Mar 42	TRUMPET

APPENDIX III

No.		NAME	DATE OF JOINING	IN THE FIELD	OPERATIONAL NAME
22.	T.F. E.F. Alias Code Name	JONGENS Gerard Ludewijk JOOSTEN George Louis JONGENS Gerrit Leonhert "JANSEN" "JOSEPH"	23 May 42	26 Jun 42	MASSON
23.	"	KANGLS KIST G SILSON Jan Christian KOK Johannes "PIEP"	11 Nov 42	18 Feb 43	HOCKEY
24.	"	KOEKOEF LANGHORST Pieter VAN PUTTEN Pieter "EDDIE"	18 Jun 42	21 Oct 42	TOMATO A
25.	"	KIPK KLOOSS Barend KLOOS Barend "BOB"	28 May 43	5 Apr 43	LEWE
26.	"	DE KLEIN DE KNUIFF Arie Johannes KNUIFF Arie Johannes "KLEIN"	15 Jul 42	28 Nov 42	MUSICIAN
27.	"	DE KLEIN KLEIN Antonius Johannes VAN KLEK Antonius "IVAN"	23 Mar 42	21 Apr 43	LACROSSE
28.	"	KOLFF KOOLSTRA Heindert KLEIN Minne "KEES"	18 Jun 42	21 Oct 42	CELERY A
29.	"	VAN KOLMEN VAN DER GIESSEN Arie Cornelis GROEN Anton Gerrit "KEES" "ARIE"	17 Mar 42	1 Oct 42	CASSAGS
30.	"	LOCKUP LAUWERS Hubertus Matthaeus Gerardus LAUWERS Hubertus	15 May 41	8 Nov 41	SENDELER
31.	"	MAATENS SCHERMAR Jan SCHERMER Jan "JOHN"	15 May 41	28 Mar 42	TURNIP S/Op.
32.	"	MESSINS MACANE. M. E. MESSINS Barend "SCHAAP"	16 Jun 42	24 Oct 43	CELERY C.
33.	"	MESTENS MINK Anton Barend MINK Antoon Berend "KLEIN"	18 Jan 43	21 May 43	IVELO

No		NAMES	DATE OF JOINING	IN THE FIELD	OCCUPATIONAL-RISK
34.	P.N. R.N. Alias Code name	OMEN OUDES Herman Johannes OUD Hermanus Johannes "LEUR"	15 Jul 42	29 Nov 42	CRESS
35.	"	VAN OOSTERIK VAN OS Gerard VAN [illegible] Gerard "JOOST" "FRANS"	24 Sep 42	15 Feb 43	BRONDEEN
36.	"	PIJNACKER HARLEVLIET Herman PAINS Herman "PIPE"	22 Feb 42	29 May 42	BEETROOT
37.	"	PLEWSBURG PUFF Laurentius Marie GOTT Leo "DICK"	18 Jan 43	21 May 43	DRAGEE
38.	"	POOT POLS Marinus VAN DE PLAS Marinus "POOTER" "ARKO"	18 Jun 42	21 Oct 42	PEROXIN
39.	"	PRAAG POUWELS Christiaan PIETERS Christiaan "MAAS"	18 Jun 42	24 Oct 42	TOMATO C
40.	"	ROELEVELD ROUWERS Frederik Willem ROOSENDAAL Frederik Willem "ERNST"	15 Jul 42	21 Apr 43	NETBALL
41.	"	ROLFS RAS Gozewijn Hendrik Gerard ROELOFS Gerard "RIKKI"	28 May 41	28 Mar 42	LETTUCE
	"	VAN ROSSUM VAN RIETSCHOTEN John Jacob VAN ROOYEN Johan "JAN"	23 Jan 42	22 Jun 42	PARSNIP
43.	"	RUTGERS RUESSLER George Lodewijk RUTGERS George Lodewijk "[illegible]"	18 Jun 42	28 Nov 42	BROCCOLI

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible] Feb 42	[illegible] Apr 42	[illegible]	[illegible]
4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] B.
49	[illegible]	[illegible]	22 Feb 42	2[illegible] May 42	9 [illegible]
4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 Apr 41	7 [illegible] 41	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17 Jan 43	[illegible] Oct 45	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Dec 42	13 Feb [illegible]	[illegible]
5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28 [illegible] 41	[illegible] Nov 41	[illegible]
51.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] May 42	23 Nov 42	[illegible]
52	[illegible]	[illegible] Ivo	15 Jul 42	21 Apr [illegible]	[illegible]
53.	[illegible]	[illegible] STEN	15 Jul 42	1[illegible] Feb 43	[illegible]
54.	[illegible]	[illegible] Jacob	20 May 42	27 Oct 42	[illegible] B

No.	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55.	[illegible] V[illegible] [illegible]ioter [illegible] [illegible] G [illegible]ioter "Mag"	15 Jul 42	16 Feb 43	[illegible] IS

[illegible] APPENDIX [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] shown -

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Charlotte [illegible] Street [illegible],
[illegible]

In a letter [illegible] described [illegible] as 1, [illegible] in [illegible] for [illegible] analyses, [illegible] been a "[illegible]" [illegible] who was [illegible] away.

[illegible] was [illegible] by [illegible] as have [illegible] [illegible] there is no [illegible] that [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] I [illegible] was met by the [illegible] [illegible] who conducted him [illegible] Paris, where he was met by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about [illegible] at a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible], who was interrogated [illegible] [illegible] evidence [illegible] accent, describes [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] about [illegible], and about [illegible], and about [illegible], [illegible] stout, [illegible] [illegible] hair, [illegible] chins, square jaw, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] age, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were in the [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] Operation by which it was intended to extricate [illegible] could not be carried out [illegible], and he was taken [illegible] [illegible], as a [illegible], [illegible] in Paris until the next [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] returned to Paris, where, on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], they were [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] obviously been [illegible] between them, at the restaurant [illegible] [illegible], by [illegible] shortly afterwards, [illegible] was arrested [illegible] [illegible] set out in the interrogation of [illegible] which [illegible] part of this Appendix.

5. [illegible] was advised of this casualty by [illegible] from [illegible] on the [illegible] June, [illegible] stated that [illegible] had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]", and that he [illegible] was sure that [illegible] [illegible] was a reason for attempting to escape. [illegible] further had been heard of [illegible] any source.

6. On the [illegible] day, the G.D. wireless set [illegible] a signal:

"Do you know Mme. [illegible] pretending to act for you?"

After reference to [illegible], an answer was sent that Mme. [illegible] was a member of a sister [illegible] [illegible], who at that time assumed that the message referred to [illegible].

7. [illegible]

8. [illegible]

9. [illegible]

"Since [illegible] know [illegible] Friday, [illegible] morning of the [illegible]".

This [illegible] t[illegible] [illegible], those [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

10. [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

It seems [illegible] the servants were coming [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"Scott's dogs have arrived

which was [illegible] at the [illegible] and March.

3. On the 2nd April, Scott's transmitter was heard for the last time, but the signal was completely muddy throughout and ended with a long emission as if the operator's hand was resting on the key. On the 4th and 5th April, Atkinson via Cape Adare reported that Scott had been arrested on the 2nd of April while transmitting.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] were taken out, Source was [illegible] of a military [illegible] and [illegible] interior, [illegible] of the [illegible] many [illegible] were [illegible], where [illegible] or, [illegible], boots [illegible] etc. were to be [illegible].

[illegible] five days after the first [illegible] of them, [illegible] was given to all such troops in [illegible] the German [illegible] by. [illegible] they [illegible] the school, shots were fired from a nearby [illegible] and the man who had [illegible] the school [illegible]. The [illegible] allowed, in [illegible] that [illegible] really came from the school, but all the [illegible] were [illegible]. SS officers and men [illegible] remembers the exact [illegible] he was [illegible] to obtain their food were [illegible] in [illegible], which was only meant to hold [illegible], after which they were [illegible] back to the school, and from there to Itzehoe. Source remained in Rotenburg, as he was [illegible] unable for quite [illegible] the [illegible] in order before [illegible] if ever to the [illegible]. On [illegible] the officers and men were sent home, with the promise of full pay for a certain period [illegible] only still they hadn't [illegible].

Through Colonel [illegible], who [illegible] the [illegible] of the 3rd. Regiment at the school and [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] etc. Due to the mobilisation, Source [illegible] and the [illegible] and was assigned to work under Colonel [illegible] in the [illegible]. This work continued until it was [illegible].

Source now found himself without employment, with [illegible] and no means of support for his family. [illegible] firm, the [illegible] to join [illegible], renewed the offer they had already made while he was with the [illegible], that he should join them, but he again refused as they were working for the Germans. For the same reason he refused an offer through the official Arbeitsbureau of a wireless post at the aerodrome [illegible] Eleven. He had, however, to find some [illegible] of livelihood, since the authorities refused to allow him half pay as an ex-officer on the grounds that he had [illegible] employment.

In Altrincham, his home town, he was asked by a German Jew, Gustav LUTTER, who had fled from Germany in 1938, if he would become his traveller for his business of manufacturing cushion springs etc. Since 1933, Lutter, being a Jew, was not permitted to travel. Source agreed and travelled for Lutter until the early part of 1940, when Lutter died, being a Jew, was cut out of business, and the factory not being big enough to give to a traveller, it was liquidated in February 1941. Source then approached the Board of Trade for a permit to set up in the same line of business on his own, which, in view of his military service, was granted. His business he still has.

[illegible]

[illegible]

2. The illegal work which Source undertook in Holland consisted in the first place of the distribution of pamphlets, later on deliveries of weapons from [illegible] to tools. [illegible] to have been entrusted, nor did he have any [illegible] of the type of means of [illegible] money from one place to [illegible] to the wife or family of a man who had been [illegible] for [illegible] years, [illegible] belonged [illegible] only [illegible] which to [illegible] the food of [illegible] illegal [illegible], the latter work now being carried on by his [illegible] Source. [illegible] that by [illegible] Source was not concerned in matters, nor [illegible] other lines.

[illegible] gives the following information on his contacts with organisations and individuals.

[illegible] W[illegible] IV.

3. [illegible] Ned. Unie.

The Ned. Unie was a patriotic organisation which came into existence after the occupation of Holland by the Germans, and included 90% of the entire population - in fact all parties except the Nazis. Its aim was only to unite the Dutch people [illegible] under the [illegible] directly that this would [illegible] the Germans [illegible] to Holland. It had a local or [illegible] for the distribution of leaflets, which was not [illegible] only [illegible] leaflets were not seized [illegible].

The first illegal work undertaken by Source was to help [illegible] a number of [illegible] from leaflets which [illegible] himself [illegible] and prepared. [illegible] the sales [illegible] factory making artificial [illegible] and [illegible] villa [illegible] the Vaile Rustoven near Laarbeek [illegible] between Valkenswaard [illegible].

(b) [illegible].

Source had no contact with the [illegible] except that he had twice been asked to join it, first by [illegible] in August 1940, and again in November [illegible] by [illegible] of Slurico. In both occasions he had refused to join, but [illegible] other further. He [illegible] the [illegible] a list of patriots with the idea that, when invasion comes, they will be able to prevent revolution. [illegible] this Source knows nothing about the organisation, except that it has encountered [illegible] difficulties and many of its leaders have been arrested.

(c) [illegible] VRIJ'S ORGANISATION

Through Lt. [illegible], an ex colleague of the Military Air Force, Source met his sister-in-law, [illegible], who claimed to be the secretary of an organisation, which Source has called the [illegible] (head, or organisation, because he does not know its name. He thinks it is one of the best organisations in Holland, its work being,

(1) Military resistance i.e. sabotage. Only one attempt has been made, however, on a railway, and no cracks were so heavy that further sabotage was abandoned. Source does not know if the organisation possesses any arms.

[illegible] military [illegible], or [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] torsed etc.

(j) [illegible] of the civil population,
e. refusal to obey order [illegible] waste paper, wireless [illegible] etc.

Sections (1) and (2) are divided into small local groups. Section (3) is organised by a council [illegible] with over 1,000 inhabitants, each council consists of a financial officer, a food controller, a factory representative and a local government representative.

The organisation is in contact with resistance movements among doctors and students, among the clergy and in [illegible] round areas.

As soon as it was certain that Source was going to [illegible] land, a report on the [illegible] of the organisation was prepared for him to bring over. [illegible] however [illegible] subsequently given [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] Zone interpretation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] asking for [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible].

Source was [illegible] information [illegible] organisation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as a member, but [illegible] [illegible]

3. [illegible]

[illegible] who lived [illegible], [illegible] tour with Source [illegible] could see Source's sister [illegible] [illegible] VAN VLIET himself had an official address in [illegible], [illegible] went there except [illegible] remember. [illegible] house, but not [illegible] the name of VAN VLIET, but [illegible] Source was told to [illegible] [illegible].

Van VLIET was connected [illegible] organisation in Belgium. He [illegible] certain [illegible] for this purpose, [illegible] Source's [illegible], but [illegible] way [illegible] VLIET selected [illegible] or work for the Directory, [illegible].

Every Wednesday or Thursday Van VLIET went to [illegible] on the Sunday, when [illegible] Source's [illegible] meet. He travelled [illegible] train, [illegible] was issued with an orange [illegible] fourteen [illegible]. Source has [illegible].

Besides the information about [illegible], Source gave Van VLIET data about various [illegible] factories, the Philips factory at [illegible], [illegible] at Leuven [illegible] worked [illegible] in a group of insurance companies responsible for war insurance in Belgium.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(g) ORGANISATION OF JONGMAN I

This is an organisation for sabotage of the chemical industry, of which JONGMAN II and MARTUS IO are also members, and about which he heard from ARNAUD in Paris. ARNAUD gave him to bring back a photo copy of a report on this organisation, asking for instructions from England, which report he left with the Doddy WOLZAK report in the hands of VZI's men.

(h) COMMUNISTS

Source knows nothing about Communist organisations in Holland, except that they had a clandestine leaflet. He had sometimes met at the homes of his friends a Communist called 'ROOKE WILLY' who was not in hiding. He stated that one never heard of the Communists committing acts of sabotage: the only reliable body which undertook sabotage was the Marineers, the remaining active part of the army in Holland, who were all in hiding.

INDIVIDUAL CONTACTS

4. (a) Lt. WEINBERG

WEINBERG, to whom Source passed information gained on his travels before he came into contact with VAN VLIET, was not a member of any organisation. Through his Source was able to sell to Kermops (see below) who used cushion stuffings to make childrens' toys.

At the end of June 1943, WEINBERG, as a reserve officer, was taken as a prisoner of war to Germany. Source explains his own escape from this fate by the fact that he was registered as a member of the Passive Air Defence at Slaricum: he had indeed been an active member of this for a short time and although he had had to find a substitute as he travelled about so much, he still nominally drew the pay.

(b) Colonel KOPPERT

After the work of the Afwikkelings Bureau was completed in May 1941, Source remained in constant touch with Colonel KOPPERT, who treated him like a son and had indeed often jokingly introduced him as his son.

The Colonel had a legal education, though he had never practised law, and most of his time was spent investigating the genealogy of Jewish families, which he did with official sanction. He was able to give a number of Jewish families, by telling them how to complete the official forms, and he also saved two factories and a small business. One of these factories was N.V. Kermops, belonging to WEINBERG and another Jew, and by saying the business had been sold before May 1st 1940, WEINBERG and his partner were able to keep it intact. It is now running under the name of WOLZAK and MENTING, the Colonel being a Director. WOLZAK, an estate agent, is the father of Doddy WOLZAK, who is WEINBERG's sister-in-law, and MENTING the chief accountant of one of the big Dutch banks. The factory makes collars, pullovers etc.

At the end of 1943, all Dutch officers who had not given up their commissions under the Queen, were sent as prisoners of war to Germany. Among those sent to Nuremberg at this time was the Colonel, but after about five months - around April 1944 - he came back to Holland in charge of a party of repatriated sick officers.

.../6...

Apparently he was selected by the Germans themselves to take charge of the party, on the grounds that he had done more than any other officer for his fellow prisoners: the prisoners themselves would certainly not have selected him, as he was extremely unpopular. This story was confirmed by the wife of Captain PIETERS, one of the officers still in Germany, who showed Source her husband's letter on the subject.

On his return the Colonel continued to work for the Jews, and it was also at this time that he became a Director of Exmopa, which made sheets and pillow-cases for the Dutch prisoners in Germany. The Exmopa factory employees obtained permits to stay in Holland, instead of being sent to Germany, and as the permits were signed by the Director of the factory and did not require a German stamp, it was quite easy to issue additional ones and use them elsewhere.

Also on his return from Germany, the Colonel asked for an interview with General CHRISTIANSEN, the military commander of Holland, to complain about the lack of food in the Nuremberg camp. This, he told Source later, was remedied. Having heard the Colonel telephoning on two or three occasions to Major SCHWANDT, General CHRISTIANSEN's adjutant, Source asked him if he had any military information which might be passed on to England, to which the Colonel replied that he himself was in touch with England by wireless. Source thinks this is possible but not probable, as the Colonel is fond of boasting about his powers and achievements. Regarding his friendly relations with General CHRISTIANSEN, Source attributes this to the fact that the latter is one of the Kaiserliche Wehrmacht and not a Nazi: so little is he a Nazi that he is constantly watched by a member of the Gestapo.

Source states that the Colonel's main activities were in helping the Jews, but it is possible that he had other schemes similar to a plan which had been arranged with an ex-member of the Afwikkelings Bureau named POORTVLIET, to seize the Ypenburg aerodrome, which was adjacent to POORTVLIET's house. POORTVLIET was secretary to a Red Cross Division in a suburb of the Hague, with twenty men under him who were exempt from going to Germany, and he and his twenty men would take the aerodrome immediately upon the Allied invasion. The Colonel had also an arrangement with all ex-officers and N.C.O's remaining in Holland to meet at Maartensdijk where they would endeavour to get in touch with the invading army. Source kept a car in readiness at Blaricum to collect the Colonel and take him to Maartensdijk.

The Colonel was opposed to Source's coming to England, partly on the grounds that it was dangerous, and partly because he would be needed, probably for wireless communication, in an Allied invasion. Source did not tell him the purpose of his visit, nor that he intended to return to Holland.

Asked to what he attributed the Colonel's very active interest in the Jews, Source stated that it was not through friendship to the Jews themselves, whom he had stated he did not like, but because this was one way of hitting back at the Germans.

Source describes the Colonel as: 1.60 m. in height, not really thickset, but being small he looks it. What hair he has left is grey and he had a small grey Hitler moustache. He will be 62 on 31st Jan, 1944. He is a military type with fierce blue eyes, using spectacles only for reading. One or two teeth are missing and his teeth are generally discoloured, though he smokes only about one cigar a day. On the lapel of his coat he wears an 'outsize' WILHELMINA cross.

(c) Kees VLIEGEN @ Kees PRIEM

In Haiana Source visited Kees VLIEGEN, a printer, to get some printing done for his own business. They spoke of the Underground Press, and VLIEGEN offered Source a copy of 'Vrij Nederland' and from the fact that it was not folded, Source deduced that VLIEGEN had printed it himself. VLIEGEN asked Source to carry messages for him, which he did.

VLIEGEN's alias is PRIEM (meaning 'prune') because he has a deformity on one cheek which makes him look as though he is chewing tobacco and has a plug in his cheek: this is called chewing 'priem'.

(d) WILLEMSEN-TEN-CATE

This man, who lived in Bussum, approached Source, who had taught him in Rotterdam, saying that he had a transmitter and would send to England any military information Source could give him. Before developing the contact, Source asked to bring him a pistol and ammunition: when he failed to do this, saying that Source could obtain them from a third party by giving a certain password, Source became suspicious and dropped the contact.

He also stated that he could send messages through another ex-trainee of Source's, STAN, who was in Switzerland. When, however, Source asked to send a message, he was told that STAN was now back in Holland which again made him suspicious.

(e) TULP

Source did no illegal work with him. TULP is now in Sweden, waiting to come to England.

(f) VAN EL

Source knew VAN EL through the Boy Scout Movement, where VAN EL was the leader of the seniors and Source the leader of another section. Although VAN EL resigned from the Scouts, the two were still in contact. Source himself was still connected with the Scouts, inviting a few boys to his home each week, which did not attract any particular attention, although the movement itself was forbidden.

(g) KOX

Source stated that he knew no one of this name.

(h) ANTON DE WILDE

Source stated that he had not heard of him.

(i) Jan BOTTEMA

VAN VLIET had mentioned Jan BOTTEMA as one of his contacts, saying that he could always hide with Jan BOTTEMA at Zoutkamp, but Source himself had not met him. According to VAN VLIET, Jan BOTTEMA was well known at Zoutkamp as the skipper of a lifeboat. After the Germans occupied Holland, he had apparently taken Major HOOD in the "Helene' to an English ship.

Jan BOTTEMA had a false letter similar to the one which VAN VLIET used to cross into Belgium, and if VAN VLIET was caught, the arrangements were that VAN VLIET should take over from him.

(j) The DENTIST at Bussum

This clergyman, whom Source was unable to meet because he was called away to a dying member of his flock, was illegally helping the Jews to get away to Switzerland. He was to put Source in touch with the Organisatie X, about which Source can give no other information.

SUMMARY OF SOURCE'S CONTACTS

5. Source himself appears to be the link between his various contacts.

The Colonel, he states, would have nothing to do with any organisation, saying they were all childish and were only playing at adventures. He is stated to have known about the Ned. Unie and the work done by VOUTE, but if he belonged to any organisation, he must have been exceedingly clever to conceal it from Source. He apparently had nothing to do with the O.D. and advised Source against joining it, as it was dangerous.

Of all Source's contacts, the only one the Colonel knew was Doddy WOLZAK, but here again Source states that he had nothing to do with her organisation.

VAN VLIET was introduced to the Colonel by Source. They had arranged to meet in Utrecht, but the Colonel did not turn up. Later Source arranged for VAN VLIET to visit the Colonel at his house, whence he returned after half an hour's interview, saying that the Colonel was not dangerous, but that he could not be used for any organisation.

Doddy WOLZAK appears to be connected with no organisation except her own; at least Source states that she never mentioned it.

VAN VLIET had no other contact until introduced by Source to Doddy WOLZAK, the Colonel, Jan DE BART, the Mesdames POST and through them to BART and the WITTE organisation. VAN VLIET knows ARNAUD, who is a member of the General's organisation in Belgium which, Source thinks, is in contact with the WITTE BRIGADE. VAN VLIET however, had no contact with the WITTE BRIGADE, and this contact was being arranged for him by BART.

It was VAN VLIET who took the report on the Doddy WOLZAK organisation and handed it over to ARNAUD to give to Source in Paris, and it was through ARNAUD and VAN VLIET that Source sent back to Holland a copy of a book called 'L'Heritage de ...' (he does not recollect the complete title) from which he had arranged a code, bringing another copy of the book with him to England. VAN VLIET was asked to give the book to BART, as the code was to be used for BART and Source himself by one of Source's former assistants in the Nederlandsche Sein Toestellen Fabriek, who, he thinks, is a member of BART's organisation, as BART knows him. This code was to be used for communication in case Source did not return to Holland and the agreed message over Radio Orange for its use was 'We will have a piano recital from Letty' - the operator is called LETTINGA.